S-3506.2			

SENATE BILL 6725

State of Washington

59th Legislature

2006 Regular Session

By Senator Haugen

Read first time 01/19/2006. Referred to Committee on Transportation.

- AN ACT Relating to prohibiting motor vehicles towing trailers from 1 2 using high-occupancy vehicle lanes; amending RCW 46.61.165, 46.61.100, 3 and 47.52.025; reenacting and amending RCW 47.04.010; and adding a new
- section to chapter 46.04 RCW. 4
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 Sec. 1. RCW 46.61.165 and 1999 c 206 s 1 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 The state department of transportation and the local authorities
- are authorized to reserve all or any portion of any highway under their 9
- 10 respective jurisdictions, including any designated lane or ramp, for
- the exclusive or preferential use of public transportation vehicles or 11
- 12 private motor vehicles carrying no fewer than a specified number of
- 13 passengers when such limitation will increase the efficient utilization
- of the highway or will aid in the conservation of energy resources. 14
- 15 Motor vehicles towing trailers are prohibited from using high-occupancy
- 16 vehicle lanes on public highways designated under this section, regardless of the number of occupants in the vehicle. Regulations 17
- authorizing such exclusive or preferential use of a highway facility 18
- 19 may be declared to be effective at all times or at specified times of

- 1 day or on specified days. Violation of a restriction of highway usage
- 2 prescribed by the appropriate authority under this section is a traffic
- 3 infraction.

- **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.61.100 and 1997 c 253 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:
 - (a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;
 - (b) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided, any person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the highway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;
 - (c) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes and providing for two-way movement traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or
 - (d) Upon a street or highway restricted to one-way traffic.
 - (2) Upon all roadways having two or more lanes for traffic moving in the same direction, all vehicles shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, except (a) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, (b) when traveling at a speed greater than the traffic flow, (c) when moving left to allow traffic to merge, or (d) when preparing for a left turn at an intersection, exit, or into a private road or driveway when such left turn is legally permitted. On any such roadway, a vehicle or combination over ten thousand pounds shall be driven only in the right-hand lane except under the conditions enumerated in (a) through (d) of this subsection.
 - (3) No vehicle towing a trailer ((or)) and no vehicle or combination over ten thousand pounds may be driven in the left-hand lane of a limited access roadway having three or more lanes for traffic moving in one direction except when preparing for a left turn at an intersection, exit, or into a private road or driveway when a left turn is legally permitted. This subsection does not apply to a vehicle or combination over ten thousand pounds using a high-occupancy vehicle lane. A high-occupancy vehicle lane is not considered the left-hand lane of a roadway for vehicles or combinations over ten thousand

pounds. The department of transportation, in consultation with the Washington state patrol, shall adopt rules specifying (a) those circumstances where it is permissible for other vehicles to use the left lane in case of emergency or to facilitate the orderly flow of traffic, and (b) those segments of limited access roadway to be exempt from this subsection due to the operational characteristics of the roadway.

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- (4) It is a traffic infraction to drive continuously in the left lane of a multilane roadway when it impedes the flow of other traffic.
- (5) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway except when authorized by official traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (1)(b) of this section. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

19 **Sec. 3.** RCW 47.52.025 and 1974 ex.s. c 133 s 1 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

Highway authorities of the state, counties, and incorporated cities and towns, in addition to the specific powers granted in this chapter, shall also have, and may exercise, relative to limited access facilities, any and all additional authority, now or hereafter vested in them relative to highways or streets within their respective jurisdictions, and may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use of such limited access facilities by various classes of vehicles or traffic. Such highway authorities may reserve any limited access facility or portions thereof, including designated lanes or ramps for the exclusive or preferential use of public transportation vehicles, privately owned buses, or private motor vehicles carrying not less than a specified number of passengers when such limitation will increase the efficient utilization of the highway facility or will aid in the conservation of energy resources. Motor vehicles towing trailers are prohibited from using high-occupancy vehicle lanes on public highways designated under this section, regardless of the number of occupants in the vehicle.

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- 1 Regulations authorizing such exclusive or preferential use of a highway
- 2 facility may be declared to be effective at all time or at specified
- 3 times of day or on specified days.

4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 46.04 RCW to read as follows:

"High-occupancy vehicle" means a public transportation vehicle or a private motor vehicle carrying no fewer than a specified number of passengers as designated under RCW 46.61.165 and 47.52.025. A motor vehicle towing a trailer, regardless of the number of occupants in the vehicle, is not considered a high-occupancy vehicle.

Sec. 5. RCW 47.04.010 and 2003 c 244 s 2 and 2003 c 141 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The following words and phrases, wherever used in this title, shall have the meaning as in this section ascribed to them, unless where used the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary or unless otherwise defined in the chapter of which they are a part:

- (1) "Alley." A highway within the ordinary meaning of alley not designated for general travel and primarily used as a means of access to the rear of residences and business establishments;
- (2) "Arterial highway." Every highway, as herein defined, or portion thereof designated as such by proper authority;
 - (3) "Business district." The territory contiguous to and including a highway, as herein defined, when within any six hundred feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred feet of frontage on one side or three hundred feet collectively on both sides of the highway;
- (4) "Center line." The line, marked or unmarked parallel to and equidistant from the sides of a two-way traffic roadway of a highway except where otherwise indicated by painted lines or markers;
 - (5) "Center of intersection." The point of intersection of the center lines of the roadways of intersecting highways;
- 34 (6) "City street." Every highway as herein defined, or part 35 thereof located within the limits of incorporated cities and towns, 36 except alleys;

1 (7) "Combination of vehicles." Every combination of motor vehicle 2 and motor vehicle, motor vehicle and trailer, or motor vehicle and 3 semitrailer;

- (8) "Commercial vehicle." Any vehicle the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight, animals, or passengers for hire;
- (9) "County road." Every highway as herein defined, or part thereof, outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns and which has not been designated as a state highway, or branch thereof;
- (10) "Crosswalk." The portion of the roadway between the intersection area and a prolongation or connection of the farthest sidewalk line or in the event there are no sidewalks then between the intersection area and a line ten feet therefrom, except as modified by a marked crosswalk;
- (11) "High-occupancy vehicle." A public transportation vehicle or a private motor vehicle carrying no fewer than a specified number of passengers as designated under RCW 46.61.165 and 47.52.025. A motor vehicle towing a trailer, regardless of the number of occupants in the vehicle, is not considered a high-occupancy vehicle;
- (12) "Highway." Every way, lane, road, street, boulevard, and every way or place in the state of Washington open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel both inside and outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns;
- (((12))) (13) "Intersection area." (a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two or more highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict;
- (b) Where a highway includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection;
- (c) The junction of an alley with a street or highway shall not constitute an intersection;

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- 1 ((\(\frac{(13)}{13}\))) (14) "Intersection control area." The intersection area
 2 as herein defined, together with such modification of the adjacent
 3 roadway area as results from the arc or curb corners and together with
 4 any marked or unmarked crosswalks adjacent to the intersection;
- 5 ((\(\frac{(14)}{14}\))) (15) "Laned highway." A highway the roadway of which is divided into clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic;

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- (((15))) <u>(16)</u> "Local authorities." Every county, municipal, or other local public board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this state;
- 10 (((16))) <u>(17)</u> "Marked crosswalk." Any portion of a roadway 11 distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings 12 on the surface thereof;
- 13 $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (18) "Metal tire." Every tire, the bearing surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material;
- (((18))) (19) "Motor truck." Any motor vehicle, as herein defined,
 designed or used for the transportation of commodities, merchandise,
 produce, freight, or animals;
- 19 $((\frac{(19)}{(19)}))$ "Motor vehicle." Every vehicle, as herein defined, 20 which is in itself a self-propelled unit;
 - $((\frac{(20)}{(20)}))$ (21) "Multiple lane highway." Any highway the roadway of which is of sufficient width to reasonably accommodate two or more separate lanes of vehicular traffic in the same direction, each lane of which shall be not less than the maximum legal vehicle width, and whether or not such lanes are marked;
 - $((\frac{21}{21}))$ (22) "Operator." Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle as herein defined;
 - $((\frac{(22)}{)})$ <u>(23)</u> "Peace officer." Any officer authorized by law to execute criminal process or to make arrests for the violation of the statutes generally or of any particular statute or statutes relative to the highways of this state;
 - $((\frac{23}{23}))$ (24) "Pedestrian." Any person afoot or who is using a wheelchair, power wheelchair as defined in RCW 46.04.415, or a means of conveyance propelled by human power other than a bicycle;
- 35 $((\frac{(24)}{)})$ (25) "Person." Every natural person, firm, copartnership, corporation, association, or organization;
- $((\frac{(25)}{)}))$ (26) "Personal wireless service." Any federally licensed personal wireless service;

 $((\frac{26}{}))$ (27) "Personal wireless service facilities." Unstaffed facilities that are used for the transmission or reception, or both, of personal wireless services including, but not necessarily limited to, antenna arrays, transmission cables, equipment shelters, and support structures;

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- $((\frac{27}{1}))$ (28) "Pneumatic tires." Every tire of rubber or other resilient material designed to be inflated with compressed air to support the load thereon;
- $((\frac{(28)}{)})$ (29) "Private road or driveway." Every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons;
- $((\frac{(29)}{)})$ (30) "Railroad." A carrier of persons or property upon vehicles, other than street cars, operated upon stationary rails, the route of which is principally outside incorporated cities and towns;
- (((30))) (31) "Railroad sign or signal." Any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train;
- $((\frac{31}{1}))$ (32) "Residence district." The territory contiguous to and including the highway, as herein defined, not comprising a business district, as herein defined, when the property on such highway for a continuous distance of three hundred feet or more on either side thereof is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business;
- $((\frac{32}{2}))$ "Roadway." The paved, improved, or proper driving portion of a highway designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel;
- $((\frac{33}{3}))$ (34) "Safety zone." The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is marked or indicated by painted marks, signs, buttons, standards, or otherwise so as to be plainly discernible;
- (((34))) (35) "Sidewalk." That property between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway, as herein defined, and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians or such portion of private property parallel and in proximity to a highway and dedicated to use by pedestrians;
- $((\frac{35}{35}))$ (36) "Solid tire." Every tire of rubber or other

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resilient material which does not depend upon inflation with compressed air for the support of the load thereon;

 $((\frac{36}{36}))$ "State highway." Every highway as herein defined, or part thereof, which has been designated as a state highway, or branch thereof, by legislative enactment;

 $((\frac{37}{10}))$ (38) "Street car." A vehicle other than a train, as herein defined, for the transporting of persons or property and operated upon stationary rails principally within incorporated cities and towns;

 $((\frac{38}{39}))$ "Traffic." Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highways for purposes of travel;

(((39))) (40) "Traffic control signal." Any traffic device, as herein defined, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic alternately is directed to stop or proceed or otherwise controlled;

((40))) (41) "Traffic devices." All signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this title placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic;

((41))) (42) "Train." A vehicle propelled by steam, electricity, or other motive power with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon stationary rails, except street cars;

((42))) <u>(43)</u> "Vehicle." Every device capable of being moved upon a highway and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting power wheelchairs, as defined in RCW 46.04.415, or devices moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Words and phrases used herein in the past, present, or future tense shall include the past, present, and future tenses; words and phrases used herein in the masculine, feminine, or neuter gender shall include the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders; and words and phrases used herein in the singular or plural shall include the singular and plural; unless the context thereof shall indicate to the contrary.

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